

members of the Armed Forces, have to be stationed in Alaska.

Mr. President, the towns in Alaska and the homes in Alaska remind me a great deal of towns and cities and homes in my own State of Montana. Naturally, the houses in Alaska have to be built well in order to withstand the cold, but they look very much like houses in any other modern city or town. Alaska in the total respect is not the wilderness it is sometimes portrayed to be.

Alaska possesses some of the most beautiful scenery in the world. If we admit Alaska to the Union as a full-fledged State I think that eventually there will be a paved highway between this country, across Canada, to Alaska; and every summer many of our citizens will wish to travel there, instead of going to Europe, South America, or some other foreign land. I do not see how anyone could find in Switzerland or in any other foreign country any sights more beautiful than those which can be found in Alaska.

Mr. President, a large delegation of Alaskans came to Washington and appeared before the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and we went into every detail in regard to what will be involved if Alaska is granted statehood. I know that there are arguments in opposition; but the splendid group of people who came here last winter and who were honest and sincere had given the problem much serious consideration. They are united in believing that Alaska, if admitted to the Union as a State, will be able to finance herself and will be able to overcome all obstacles. They recognize that there are certain obstacles to be overcome if Alaska is granted statehood; but they wish to try, they wish to go forward, they wish to accept the challenge and the responsibility. They are certain they can manage it. I believe they can; and I believe they will if they are granted the opportunity to do so.

Mr. President, I am sorry that certain aspects of the matter have developed in the course of the argument and the effort to bring this bill before the Senate for consideration. In that connection I am not blaming anyone. I know how certain Senators feel about the balance of power and other questions. However, I do not think we need worry about that; I think all those matters can be taken care of. I believe that any Senators or Members of the House of Representatives who might be elected from Alaska and sent to the United States Congress would be fair and open-minded, and would not take undue advantage of anyone. I am not fearful of that situation. Knowing the people of Alaska as I believe I do, I have confidence that they would elect as representatives of the State of Alaska Senators and Representatives who would be fair, open-minded, and sound on all questions of national interest.

Therefore, Mr. President, I wish the RECORD to show that I have not changed my mind since I was in Alaska 3 years ago, when I promised those good people that I would support their statehood bill; and I am supporting it now.

RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I am about to move a recess, but before doing so, I desire to express my appreciation of the notable contributions which have been made this afternoon to the arguments in support of the statehood bills by the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON]; his colleague, the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]; the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE]; and the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. ECTON], who has just taken his seat.

The senior Senator from Oregon spoke knowingly and feelingly of taxation without representation as it applies to the people of these Territories. There has just come to my knowledge an incident which shows that it is far more than taxation without representation; it is military service, it is conscription, without representation.

Early this week there appeared at the office of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs a delegation of 28 citizens of Hawaii, who came to the continental United States and to the Capitol of the Nation in the fond hope that before this session had adjourned, they would be able to witness the passage by the Senate of the bill extending statehood to the Territory of Hawaii. Among that group was a native Hawaiian, Col. Peter Pakele, who served as a second lieutenant in World War I; who was lieutenant colonel of the Hawaii National Guard at the outbreak of World War II; who became Provost Marshal of Hawaii on December 7, 1941, the day of the attack on Pearl Harbor; and who thereafter became commanding officer of the Hawaiian Home Guard. Colonel Pakele is leaving Washington tomorrow, to go to Santa Clara University, in California, to see his son, also a native Hawaiian, before the latter is inducted under the draft law of the United States to serve in the Army of the United States, possibly on the Korean peninsula. The father, who has served his country, and the son, who is about to serve his country also in the military service, stand in grave danger of not receiving news from Washington that statehood will be extended to the Territory in which they live, but of learning that they will continue to have no voice in the action of Congress in levying taxes upon their incomes and upon their property and in levying the draft upon their sons.

Mr. President, I now move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, December 4, 1950, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 1 (legislative day of November 27), 1950:

DIRECTOR OF PRICE STABILIZATION

Michael V. Di Salle, of Ohio, to be Director of Price Stabilization.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

Holmes Baldrige, of Oklahoma, to be an Assistant Attorney General to fill an existing vacancy.

IN THE NAVY

Vice Adm. Edwin D. Foster, Supply Corps, United States Navy, when retired, to be placed on the retired list with the rank of vice admiral.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1950

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. COOPER.

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

DECEMBER 1, 1950.

I hereby designate Hon. JERE COOPER to act as Speaker pro tempore today.

SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Most merciful and gracious God, who hast been our strength in ages past and art our only hope for years to come, we are again lifting our hearts in unison beseeching Thee for wisdom and guidance as we face difficult tasks and responsibilities in this needy and war-torn world.

We pray that Thou wilt bless all councils and assemblies and conferences which are seeking to promote the spirit of amity and concord among the nations of the earth. May the deliberations and decisions of the leaders and representatives of our own beloved country help to establish a commonwealth of free men, strong and great in the fear of God, loving righteousness and walking in the ways of peace.

Inspire rulers and people everywhere with a longing to solve the problems of human relationship upon the high level of a hallowed respect for the sanctity of human rights and liberties and a Christ-like reverence for the worth and dignity of the soul of man created in Thine own image and destined for immortal life.

To Thy name we ascribe all the praise. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

INFLATION

Mr. BOYKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, the greatest enemy of this country, the greatest threat to our security and survival, is not communism; it is inflation. Increased wages and increased prices continue to follow each other in a vicious circle, and the American dollar continues to shrink. If our economy collapses under this assault, as it may well do, then we become an easy prey to barbarism, and our children will become slaves

of Communist tyranny. We talk of the terror of the atom bomb; a greater danger is that we will be atomized by inflation. The impelling question we must now answer is: Shall we permit the life savings of our people to be burned up in the raging fires of uncontrolled inflation?

Today's press carries the story that our gigantic steel industry is granting a substantial wage increase to its employees. No effort is being made to stop other big industries from doing the same thing. Each group in this country wants the other group to hold the line while they get an unfair cut from our inflated economic melon.

The administration has the power to hold the wage-price line. If the administration will not act now, this Congress, before adjourning, should enact mandatory legislation against further wage and price increases. Surely we are not so lacking in courage or intelligence as to permit this gruesome game of self-destruction to go on unimpeded.

STALIN'S REPRESENTATIVE: MAX LOWENTHAL

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, back on September 1, I made a speech on the floor exposing the many Communist connections of one Max Lowenthal. Since then Lowenthal's smear book on the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been published and there has been much discussion of the book on the floor of this House.

I now wish to bring to the attention of the Members the fact that Lowenthal's book has finally received the acclaim it richly deserves. Yesterday's issue of the Daily Worker, the official organ of the Communist Party in this country, made the following statement:

The Gestapo-like menace of the FBI to the democratic freedom of all Americans has been too well documented in the current book on the FBI by Max Lowenthal.

That comment makes clear, if there had ever been any doubt, that Lowenthal's book is serving the cause of Moscow. Stalin must be well pleased with Lowenthal.

ARMING OUR ENEMIES TO BE PAID FOR WITH THE BLOOD OF OUR BOYS

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I wonder if this administration is incapable of learning from experience. It would seem so to those of us who protested against the arming of Japan with our scrap iron, copper, tin, oil, airplane engines, ships, and tanks. There could have been no war in the Pacific had it not

been for the arming of the enemy. Those of our boys who are now dead would probably be living normal, happy lives had the United States not armed Japan. Now the ghastly tragedy is being repeated in Korea. Russia is being armed from our own arsenals. Our boys are paying a ghastly price for the irresponsibility of the Truman administration, the same as our boys did when we armed Japan. Not alone this, but our allies are arming our enemies. It is hopeless for a minority to get results by protesting, but the awakening conscience of the American people will have to take a stand on this issue, otherwise this administration will continue to arm our enemies and thus contribute to the destruction of our fine young men.

Under leave to extend, I am inserting an article published in the Reader's Digest of November 1950, entitled "When Are We Going To Stop Helping Russia Arm?"

WHEN ARE WE GOING TO STOP HELPING RUSSIA ARM?—TOO MUCH STRATEGIC MATERIAL IS GOING LEGALLY FROM WESTERN EUROPE AND ILLEGALLY FROM THE UNITED STATES

(By O. K. Armstrong and Frederic Sondern, Jr.)

During 1950 the merchants and industries of Western Europe will have contributed, legally, almost a billion dollars' worth of machinery and materials to the war potential of the Soviet Union and its satellites. Factories in the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Switzerland, and even Western Germany—many of which have been rebuilt or retooled with the help of ECA dollars—continue to provide ball bearings, lathes, drill presses, special steels, with which the plants of Magnitogorsk and Kuibyshev turn out guns, tanks, and warplanes.

To this flood of material going to Russia legally there will have been added much more which is smuggled across borders. Some of it comes from the United States.

When it became apparent 3 years ago that the Soviet leaders would not cooperate to establish world peace, Congress remembered the lessons we learned from our shipments of scrap iron to Japan and our foolhardy trade with Nazi Germany before Pearl Harbor. It took steps to prevent a repetition of such mistakes.

Shipment of all arms and ammunition aboard was prohibited except under specific license by the State Department. Exports of potential war materials, which were named, would require licenses from the Department of Commerce. Abroad, the Economic Cooperation Administration was ordered to stop delivery of Marshall plan goods to any country which was reshipping them to Communist territory. The use of ECA machinery and materials to produce goods for export to the east was also prohibited. In a long series of negotiations, the State Department tried to get the Western European governments to agree to place an embargo similar to the American one on shipments to Communist areas.

The promises from the European capitals receiving ECA aid were many; but they have not been well kept. Almost all the Western European nations maintain trade agreements with Russia and its satellite states. They have been accustomed to trading with these countries for many years, and the imports they receive from the east are important to them. Also, their definitions of potential war materials have differed from ours. Hence, this year Britain alone will have dispatched to Russia and Eastern Europe some \$120,000,000 worth of goods, much of which Washington considers of high strategic value. Sweden, the Netherlands, France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland follow close behind.

This open trade is officially sanctioned by treaties and duly reported to the United States. The Russians have another, clandestine, source of supply. To circumvent American export and ECA transshipment controls, Soviet agents use bribery and even murder.

On the morning of October 31, 1948, the body of Irving Ross, an official of our ECA headquarters in Austria, was found in a field on the outskirts of Vienna. He had been brutally murdered, his head smashed to a pulp. Nearby lay the freshly bloodied and shattered butt plates of a Russian machine pistol.

On the previous evening, as the United States provost marshal's investigation finally revealed, Ross was driving home an acquaintance who lived in the Russian sector of the city when a jeep suddenly forced him to the curb. Four men piled out, wrenched open the doors, and crowded into the car. "That way, very fast," barked one of them, pointing with his pistol. As Ross, with a gun muzzle at his neck, sped down the Triesterstrasse his companion was hurled from the car. Our provost, blocked at every turn by suddenly blind and deaf Soviet policemen, could get no further with finding the killers. But Washington well knew the cause of the murder.

Ross had been investigating the activities of certain Western European firms who were shipping goods exported to them under the Marshall plan to destinations behind the iron curtain. He was a legitimate diplomatic representative and no cloak-and-dagger spy, but he had stumbled on an important section of the Russian network of buyers who operate in Europe to funnel strategically valuable materials into Russian industry. He was getting to know, by patient research, the names, methods and organization of the key men in Vienna—Russia's most important commercial contact point with the west. The Soviet's Vienna bureau in charge of these matters evidently decided that such knowledge if transmitted to Washington might prove embarrassing. Russian agents play rough with people—diplomats or not—who get too close to their vital secrets.

The west-east smuggling operation is probably the biggest in the history of this ancient business. The United States High Commission in Germany estimates that more than \$200,000,000 worth of highly critical products have found their way illegally into Communist territory every year for the past 4 years, from Western Germany alone. The hopelessly understaffed Western German customs and frontier guard, which can barely manage to inspect one out of every 50 freight cars and every tenth truck crossing into Eastern Germany, is no match for the well-organized, Soviet-financed gangs which run this lucrative and fantastic business.

One such gang, stopped by the German police recently after many months of careful detective work, is a good example of the racketeering organizations at work all over Europe. This particular combine, with headquarters in Frankfurt, branch offices in Vienna and Milan, and correspondents in Bern, Paris, Stockholm, London, and New York, was headed by four men: a German, a Hungarian, an Englishman, and a Swede. Even the German police, accustomed to large-scale skulduggery, were startled by the magnitude of their transactions; single shipments were worth a million dollars and more. The German leader of the ring got his orders directly from a Russian control point in Berlin.

If tires that Moscow wanted, for example, could be bought in Western Germany, they would be purchased there for delivery to the ring's warehouse near the border. There they would be packed into cases labeled "scrap rubber" and sent by rail into the Soviet zone, where a Russian representative would readdress them to their final destination in the U. S. S. R. If the tires were not

obtainable in Germany, one of the partners would make the necessary arrangements in Switzerland, France, England, or even the United States to ship the goods to Germany.

Smaller and more critical materials, such as ball bearings or precision measuring instruments, were packed into trucks manned by heavily armed guards with whom the frontier guards rarely chose to tangle. One night, however, a German customs man who wanted to do his duty and became inquisitive over some cases labeled "preserves" was shot, and the police decided to do something about his murder. The chief muscle men of the gang were captured, and they told the story of the operation. The four head men, however, are still at large.

"And that's the way it is," one ECA man told me, "up and down the border. You can't rightly call it smuggling, it's so easy. The stuff we're trying to keep from Russia is just pouring across those frontiers every day."

In every major industrial city of Western Europe buyers subsidized by Soviet funds—often firms of the highest international reputation—serve the needs of Moscow's planners and their assistants in the satellite countries. Their profits are big. While the inefficiency of Russian industry has been greatly exaggerated, the relatively small number of engineers and expert mechanics in the U. S. S. R. cannot yet turn out certain machinery and metals in sufficient quantity to satisfy the enormous demands of Russian factories. Moscow is willing to pay far above the world price for these essentials—either in cash or kind. The Western European countries need Russian and Eastern European timber, fats, wheat, manganese. So they keep their export controls lax, often wink when they are violated.

Not long ago the Department of Commerce received an application from a well-known firm of American exporters to permit the shipment of three Worthington pavers to Switzerland. These are immense machines, costing about \$40,000, which pave a road or an airstrip with incredible speed. Because of their high military value, they are on the list of items which must be licensed for shipment anywhere and may not be consigned behind the iron curtain under any circumstances. But the Swiss importer convinced the United States firm that he was sincere in his promise that the pavers would remain in that country, our State Department was satisfied that all was in order, and Commerce granted the license. A few weeks later, however, the Commerce Department's enforcement branch—the understaffed and overworked agents of the Office of Industry and Commerce—received a tip from a European informant. Washington then alerted one of our attachés in Vienna, who hurried to the Austrian-German border at Salzburg. And sure enough, there were the three Worthington pavers, on freight cars en route from Switzerland to Budapest and the East. The Swiss Government explained that the pavers had never actually entered Switzerland, but went to the free port of Basel, and were transhipped to the East. The pavers will now be sold to an Italian firm with the approval of the American military government in Austria.

Last May a shipment of 144 barrels of molybdenum—a substance used to harden steel for jet engines, among other modern military devices—was duly licensed by the Commerce Department and left New York for Liverpool, consigned to a reputable British merchant. Again the C-men received a tip: The metal was to be transferred at Liverpool to the Russian freighter *Beloostrov*. Commerce cabled the American Embassy in London to prevent any transshipment, but the Embassy hesitated to precipitate an incident and the molybdenum was soon aboard the *Beloostrov* and on its way across the North Sea.

While neither of the American export firms involved in these cases knew where its shipment was ultimately going, the OIC's special agents keep catching exporters who do know. Some 80 concerns have been punished in the last 2 years for misrepresenting the final destination of strategic materials prohibited to the Communist areas. Not long ago Allied-Universal, a New York import-export firm, applied for a permit to ship 200,000 pounds of silicon-steel sheets to a company in the Netherlands for the manufacture of electric motors to be used in war-damaged factories of that country. The C-men, in a routine check-up, discovered not only that Allied-Universal's declaration was false but that the Dutch consignee had told the exporter that he intended to transship the steel directly to Hungary. Allied-Universal had replied that it didn't care where the steel went as long as it was paid for. This shipment was caught just in time; the steel stayed in the United States, and Allied-Universal was put out of business for 6 months by a United States Commissioner who suspended its export-license privileges.

In recent months the Commerce Department has finally begun to treat these offenders with some severity. A dozen exporters have been sent to jail for terms ranging from 3 months to 10 years, and almost 50 more criminal cases are pending. The Department is also putting more punch into its suspensions. The Edwards International Corp. of New York, which tried to export 3,000 truck tires to Rumania via Italy, was banned from European trade for 2 years. Another New York merchant dispatched to the U. S. S. R., through an agent in Switzerland, 20 tons of a chemical essential in the hardening of rubber. He was suspended from all trade abroad that requires licensing for the duration of our controls.

But the Office of Industry and Commerce has little more than a dozen enforcement officers to ride herd over the enormous volume of our export business. With at least a thousand important shipments of licensed goods a month from the Port of New York alone, they can give attention to only the most suspicious transactions. With devotion, often brilliant police work, and a round-the-clock schedule of work, this handful of men has prevented \$150,000,000 worth of strategic materials from reaching the U. S. S. R. in the last 2 years. They themselves assume that they must have missed shipments totaling a good deal more.

Abroad, the position of the ECA men charged with preventing the U. S. S. R. from taking advantage of the Marshall plan is even more difficult. They have no trained investigators at all. While the ECA is supposed, under our law, to penalize a government which tolerates trade in strategic materials with the U. S. S. R., it refuses to use any kind of big stick for fear of arousing resentment which the Russians might turn to political advantage. Many European businessmen accordingly have been quick to take advantage of that fact.

"I recently looked at a French plant, rebuilt with ECA funds," one ECA official with long experience in Europe told me. "They were making lathes for Poland. And they were perfectly frank about it. Lathes are not strategic machines according to French rules, they pointed out, and the product was not actually going to Russia. In their opinion, that made everything all right." The ECA man had submitted his report. "But the factory is still making lathes for Poland," he continued bitterly, "and if lathes aren't strategic machines and Poland isn't behind the Iron Curtain, I don't know what is."

Mounting criticism of the Government's policies in regard to western Europe's trade with the Communist countries has provoked the suggestion in Congress that ECA aid be withdrawn from any country trading with Russia in any material on our contraband

list. That proposal was voted down at the last session after President Truman, the ECA and the State and Commerce Departments all objected that such radical action would do us irreparable harm in Europe.

The State Department claims that negotiations with the governments participating in ECA are bringing about an amicable arrangement with regard to shipments to the U. S. S. R. But Commerce Department figures on west-east trade indicate no change. It would seem that the new Congress and the public should have a careful look at the extent of our military aid to Russia.

COMMUNICATION FROM MR. K. C. WU

Mr. Lecompte. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. Lecompte. Mr. Speaker, the Governor of Formosa is a man by the name of K. C. Wu, who spent several years of his early life in Iowa as a student at Grinnell College. Formosa, as we all know, is the seat of the Nationalist Government. Governor Wu, with the background of an Iowa education and several years spent in the environment of Iowa, of course, could have no part of communism in his make-up. He is a very sound statesman. I have a recent letter from him, in which he describes his efforts to establish representative government and government by elected public officers in the Taiwan Province of China. We are very anxious to aid the forces against communism in the Orient at this time. I feel certain that the Members of the House and particularly the members of the Foreign Relations Committee will be interested in this letter from Governor Wu, an alumnus of Grinnell College, the class of 1923, and whom I know personally, and I therefore ask unanimous consent that his letter may be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

I am having the daily CONGRESSIONAL RECORD sent to Governor Wu so that he may be acquainted with developments in Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

(The letter is as follows:)

TAIWAN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT,
Taipei, Taiwan, China, November 23, 1950.
Mr. KARL M. Lecompte,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

DEAR MR. Lecompte: Your letter dated November 3 has been duly received. I am very grateful to you for your assistance in making arrangements to have the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD mailed to me regularly.

I must also thank you for your kind expression of good will. There is no denying the fact that we have been confronted with many difficulties in these crucial times. During the past year we have been doing our best to overcome these difficulties, and I am sure you will be glad to know that our efforts have met with considerable success. As a result of the measures we have taken, including the appointment of more Taiwanese leaders to serve in the Government, curbing of inflation, control of commodity prices, increase of agricultural and industrial production, improvement of the tax system, issuance of

liberty bonds, reduction of land rentals, and enforcement of labor insurance, we have achieved political, economic, and social stability. The achievement of stability has enabled us to maintain peace and order throughout the island and increase Taiwan's security against Communist invasion. The people are contented and the morale of the armed forces is very high.

You may also be interested to know that we have already made a good start in inaugurating the popular election of officials of the local governments. During the last few months elections of district magistrates and members of municipal councils have been successfully held in various parts of Taiwan. The elections were free in every sense of the word. There was not the slightest interference from the governmental authorities, and great enthusiasm was displayed by both the candidates and the voters. We are highly gratified with the success thus far attained, which undoubtedly augurs well for the future of popular government in China.

Another thing I should like to tell you is that we are placing great stress on rule of law. The Government has directed that the liberties of the individual must be respected, and all persons tried in military courts will soon be permitted to have legal counsel. For many decades China's judicial system, in both theory and practice, has largely been dominated by the concepts of continental law, but now we have begun to adopt and emphasize the principles of Anglo-Saxon law, which holds that a man must be considered innocent until he is proved guilty.

Before closing I must add that in the achievement of stability on Taiwan we have been greatly benefited by American assistance. ECA aid has been particularly useful in the solution of our economic problems. There can be no doubt that with the American people's generous support, both moral and material, we shall not fail to tide over the present crisis and contribute our share to the democratic nations' joint efforts for checking Communist expansion.

Thanking you again for your letter and your sympathy, I remain,
Yours sincerely,

K. C. Wu.

REPORT FROM THE RULES COMMITTEE

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Rules Committee may have until midnight tonight to file a report on an application for a rule on the tax bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

REPORTS FROM THE LOBBYING INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, prior to election the Buchanan committee on lobbying put out propaganda complaining about Republicans who were sending out material under frank, which of course was frankable, but which was critical of the New Deal and the Communists.

The press has carried the statement that a member of that committee, the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE], franked out four issues of a pamphlet containing labor propaganda against

Republicans. I wonder if the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE], who is on the floor, or the committee will give us a report on that matter. While they are doing that, will they look up and see if the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GREEN] did not frank out some other Democratic propaganda. I am not critical of either of these gentlemen nor of what they did or did not do—my purpose is to have the whole story of record, for the Buchanan committee created and circulated the impression that members were doing something illegal or improper when they were not. Another purpose is to show how easy it is for material to be franked out through mistake. I am sure the gentleman from California [Mr. DOYLE] can and will satisfactorily explain the situation.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

REPORTS FROM LOBBY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, in view of the remarks of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN], I think I should answer right now; so as to stop a lot of false reports that were started by Fulton Lewis and by a certain newspaper reporter in Washington. Here is the fact which I ascertained, and today or tomorrow I shall be privileged to file, I think upon request, a statement by my executive secretary who had charge of such matters.

What happened, I am told by my executive secretary over her own signature—and I do not have that statement with me this morning because I did not realize the gentleman from Michigan was going to bring it up—but what happened, she reports to me, was that we had a policy in my office prior to the time I went back to California of mailing an A. F. of L. pamphlet of which we received a hundred copies for several weeks, but not under frank; but paying postage on them instead. When my executive secretary and No. 2 secretary and I all went back to California at recess before election date, we left in the office a junior secretary. We had asked that the A. F. of L. weekly, and all newspapers and such mail, 100 copies of which came to us a week, be transferred to my Long Beach office so that they could be used out there. A letter came from my junior secretary, addressed to the Long Beach office, asking what should be done with this accumulation of 3 or 4 weeks' issues of the A. F. of L. pamphlet which we did not know were being sent to the Washington office during the recent recess. I did not know of the inquiry coming.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOYLE. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. That is a perfectly satisfactory explanation. I just wanted to clear the record of any doubt. That could happen to any of us

or all of us. The charges made by the Buchanan committee against members are as easily and as satisfactorily explainable.

Mr. DOYLE. Let me continue for 1 minute more, with unanimous consent. We ascertained that this was the fact: My executive secretary, Miss Smith, answered to my junior secretary to mail those out. There was plenty of postage on hand in the Washington office. The junior secretary here at Washington mailed this A. F. of L. weekly to only 85 people, but she did mail the accumulation of 3 or 4 weeks. In other words, three or four hundred copies went to 85 people. Immediately upon its being discovered what had happened in the Long Beach office, I ordered that the postage be paid on those 85 mailings. It was immediately paid. There was no general mailing; it was one mailing to 85 people only, and certainly it was not done with my knowledge, my approval, or my consent. Neither I nor my executive secretary were in Washington.

Because these mailing details did not generally come to my attention, I asked my executive secretary to give me a signed statement as soon as she learned what the fact was. Following is a true and correct copy of an original statement by her under date of November 14, 1950:

LONG BEACH, CALIF., November 14, 1950.

As executive secretary for Congressman CLYDE DOYLE throughout the Eighty-first Congress, and on account of the criticism which has been directed toward him regarding the use of the frank, I am making the following statement:

I left Washington for California on Thursday, August 31, 1950. At that time the League Reporter was being mailed to approximately 85 people, postage prepaid and not under the frank. This number was not increased and neither was this policy changed. I did not know that any of them were being mailed under the frank after I left. This detail was never brought to the Congressman's attention. No matches were mailed.

When the Congressman was informed that the frank had been used to these 83 people on this one mailing, he immediately instructed me to remit the postage, which I have done.

RENE SEBRING SMITH,
Executive Secretary to Clyde Doyle,
Member of Congress, Eighteenth
Congressional District of California.

USE THE ATOM BOMB

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, ever since the atom bomb was first conceived, Americans have debated when and where and under what circumstances it should be used against the enemy.

Personally, I have always had a horror of this deadly weapon. I have maintained it should never be used against civilians and noncombatants. It should not be resorted to except under the most trying conditions, which might mean the

end of our very national existence unless we brought the atom bomb into play.

Probably there has never been such a wide divergence of views upon how effective the atom bomb really is. Those who delivered Japan the atomic blow which compelled her leaders to capitulate, claim that no power on earth can withstand this dread missile.

On the other hand, Jimmy Doolittle held there was not much more puissance in a standard-size atom bomb than in one giant blockbuster or in a ton of TNT.

Be that as it may, the atom bomb is still largely a secret weapon, the mere mention of which is capable of creating fear. Since it has never been brought out except on two or three momentous occasions, it is only natural we should decide to use it with the extremest regard.

But the news from Korea is black for 100,000 American boys there, struggling in deadly combat with hordes of savage fighters, and outnumbered 3 to 1 by the Chinese Communists.

If using the atom bomb means saving these young Americans in Korea, then I am all for using as many atom bombs as we need and just as soon as we can. Let us destroy the forces of evil which are slaughtering patriotic Americans and defend our soldiers with everything at our command.

I do not know of any greater exigency than when Uncle Sam's armies are threatened with annihilation. That is what will happen unless we go to their rescue. I say use the atom bomb in their defense.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include excerpts from the appendix of the report of the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire of the majority leader if there has been any change in the program for next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am glad the gentleman from Indiana asked that question. There will be a change. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DOUGHTON], chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, has introduced the tax bill that will be considered. The Ways and Means Committee has scheduled a meeting for 2 o'clock. If that committee reports a bill, the Committee on Rules will meet at 3 o'clock for the purpose of reporting a rule. If a rule is reported out, midnight tonight hav-

ing been obtained for the purpose of filing that rule, by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. COX], in view of the importance of such legislation I would feel constrained to program it for Monday.

The other bill programed for consideration on Monday is on the program and will be taken up. Of course, every one, I am sure, appreciates the fact that legislation of more far reaching importance should be given preference when available for the consideration of the House. So in answer to the gentleman's inquiry, if the Ways and Means Committee reports out a bill and the Rules Committee reports a rule, which I reasonably expect, then the tax bill will be considered on Monday.

Mr. HALLECK. One further question that possibly the majority leader might answer for the benefit of the membership. He will recall that he and I discussed the matter of a roll call on Monday and had agreed there would be no roll call on Monday. That is, if we had a roll call we would endeavor to put it over until Tuesday. I take it, of course, that the time of voting on the tax bill, if it is taken up on Monday, will be dependent on the length of general debate granted under the rule. The majority leader will agree with me that in all probability the debate will be such that the vote will not come on Monday?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am glad the gentleman from Indiana asked that question, because we did have an understanding with reference to the bill programed for Monday. The same understanding will apply in relation to the tax bill. If debate is finished on Monday, and if there is a roll call on passage, and it is reasonable to assume there will be, so far as I am concerned we will postpone that roll call until Tuesday. I am sure the other Members of the House will not interfere with the carrying out of that understanding.

Mr. HALLECK. I may suggest one other thing. From my experience I am quite sure that general debate will run beyond Monday anyway.

Mr. McCORMACK. That it is reasonable to assume, but in the event general debate is terminated and there is a roll call on final passage of the bill, the understanding of the leadership on both sides is that the roll call will take place on Tuesday.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Assuming, and this is only an assumption, an improbable one, that some maverick makes a point of no quorum, will we adjourn forthwith? Will a motion to adjourn come up right away?

Mr. McCORMACK. A quorum call is not a roll call. There is a clear line of demarcation between a roll call and a quorum call.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I know there is.

Mr. McCORMACK. I know the gentleman does, and I have a lot of appreciation for the humor of my friend.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. If there is a point of order made on the vote, then that will go over?

Mr. McCORMACK. Where there is a main question involved, and on final vote, if there is not a quorum, the gentleman is correct.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BONNER. I would like to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts a question. Since he has agreed that the tax bill will be taken up on Monday, if debate is finished and there is a roll call, the roll call will go over until Tuesday. May I ask, if the tax bill is taken up on Tuesday, then will the roll call go over until Wednesday?

Mr. McCORMACK. Oh, no. I mean if the debate is not closed on Monday, and there is a continuation of debate on the tax bill on Tuesday, of course we will go ahead to final completion. This applies only to Monday.

Mr. BONNER. Does the gentleman intend to finish the tax bill on Tuesday?

Mr. McCORMACK. Well, I do not know what the length of time of debate will be. The understanding is that if the tax bill is concluded on Monday, that any roll call will go over until Tuesday. If debate is not concluded on Monday, then it will be continued on Tuesday, and we will go right ahead and conclude it.

Mr. BONNER. If you took the bill up on Tuesday, would you have the vote notwithstanding time for debate?

Mr. McCORMACK. If the bill cannot come up on Monday for any reason and it does come up on Tuesday, I would feel constrained to go ahead with the bill and conclude it without putting it over to another day for the roll call.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GRAHAM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. MCGREGOR asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial appearing in the Mansfield News-Journal.

Mr. BOYKIN (at the request of Mr. RIVERS) was given permission to extend his remarks and include therewith an article on the distinguished new commander of the American Legion from Georgia, Hon. Erle Cocke, Jr.

Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include some excerpts.

Mr. WELCH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an editorial.

Mr. WAGNER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record.

Mr. JACOBS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an article and an editorial from the New York Post.

Mr. MANSFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter and a memorandum.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday I received permission to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article. I have a report from the printer today stating that the article covers four and one-quarter pages and will cost \$348.50. I ask unanimous consent that my remarks may be extended in the Appendix of the RECORD to include this material, notwithstanding the additional cost.

The SPEAKER. Notwithstanding, and without objection, it is so ordered. There was no objection.

RECESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order for the Chair to declare a recess at any time today subject to the call of the Chair.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the House in recess at this time subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 27 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 1 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Hawks, one of his secretaries.

SUPPLEMENTAL DEFENSE AND OTHER APPROPRIATIONS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 726)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and together with the accompanying papers referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am today transmitting to the Congress a request for additional funds to strengthen our defenses. The gravity of the world situation requires that these funds be made available with the utmost speed.

I am recommending additional appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year 1951 in the amount of 16.8 billion dollars. These funds are needed to support our part in the United Nations military action in Korea, and to increase the size and readiness of our Armed Forces should action become necessary in other parts of the world.

Together with the funds appropriated in the General Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1951, and those appropriated in the Supplemental Appropriation Act for fiscal 1951, this will make a total of 41.8 billion dollars for the United States military forces for the current fiscal year.

I am also recommending a supplemental appropriation for the Atomic Energy Commission in the amount of \$1,050,000,000. These funds will en-

able the Commission to enlarge its production capacity substantially. The new facilities will provide larger capacity for the production of fissionable materials, and for the fabrication of such materials into atomic weapons. The fissionable materials thus produced can be utilized either in weapons or as fuels for power-producing atomic reactors. The program for building these additional facilities has been developed after thorough study over the last few months.

The further expansion of our military forces and of our atomic energy enterprise are directed toward strengthening the defenses of the United States and of the entire free world. This expansion is a matter of great urgency, which can be understood and evaluated only against the background of present critical world conditions.

United States troops are now fighting as part of the United Nations command in Korea. They are fighting for freedom and against tyranny—for law and order and against brutal aggression. The attack of the North Korean Communists on their peaceful fellow-countrymen in June was in defiance of the United Nations and was an attack upon the security of peaceful nations everywhere. Their action, if unchecked, would have blasted all hope of a just and lasting peace—for if open aggression had been unopposed in Korea, it would have been an invitation to aggression elsewhere.

In that crisis, the United Nations acted, and the United States strongly supported that action—for the people of this country knew that our own freedom was as much at stake as the freedom of the Korean people. We knew that the issue was nothing less than the survival of freedom everywhere. If freemen did not stand together against aggression, there could be no hope for peace. This was essentially a moral decision. We did not hesitate, even though we knew we would have to operate at the end of lengthy supply lines, and would initially be faced with overwhelming odds.

There were serious reverses at first, but the courage and skill of our men, and those of other free nations, working together under brilliant leadership, drove the aggressors back.

It soon became evident that North Koreans alone could not have prepared the kind of well-organized, well-armed attack which was launched against the Republic of Korea. As Ambassador Austin proved in the Security Council of the United Nations, the aggressors were armed with Soviet Russian weapons. From the early days of the attack, it became clear that the North Korean forces were being supplemented and armed from across the frontier. Men and equipment were coming out of those dark places which lie behind the iron curtain.

As the United Nations forces continued to defeat the aggressors and continued to advance in their mission of liberation, Chinese Communist participation in the aggression became more blatant. General MacArthur, as commander of the United Nations forces, reported to the United Nations Security Council on November 5 the proof of this participation.

Despite this outside Communist aid, United Nations troops were well on the way to success in their mission of restoring peace and independence in Korea when the Chinese Communists a few days ago sent their troops into action on a large scale on the side of the aggressor.

The present aggression is thus revealed as a long-calculated move to defy the United Nations and to destroy the Republic of Korea which was giving a demonstration to the peoples of Asia of the advantages of life in an independent, national, non-Communist state.

The present attack on the United Nations forces by the Chinese Communists is a new act of aggression—equally as naked, deliberate, and unprovoked as the earlier aggression of the North Korean Communists. Cutting through the fog of Communist propaganda, this fact stands unmistakably clear: The Chinese Communists, without a shadow of justification, crossed the border of a neighboring country and attacked United Nations troops who were on a mission to restore peace under the direction of the organization representing mankind's best hope for freedom and justice.

The Chinese Communists have acted presumably with full knowledge of the dreadful consequences their action may bring on them. The Chinese people have been engaged in fighting within their own country for years, and in the process their lands and factories have been laid waste, and their young men killed. Nothing but further misery can come to the Chinese people from the reckless course of aggression into which they have been led by the Communists.

The United Nations resolutions, the statements of responsible officials in every free country, the actions of the United Nations command in Korea, all have proved beyond any possible misunderstanding that the United Nations action in Korea presented no threat to legitimate Chinese interests. The United States especially has a long history of friendship for the Chinese people and support for Chinese independence. There is no conceivable justification for the attack of the Chinese Communists upon the United Nations forces.

The only explanation is that these Chinese have been misled or forced into their reckless attack—an act which can only bring tragedy to themselves—to further the imperialist designs of the Soviet Union.

Nevertheless, the Chinese Communists have acted, and they must bear the responsibility for those acts. They have attacked a United Nations force composed of men from Australia, Canada, France, Korea, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The United Nations force they have attacked includes also Indian and Swedish hospital units. It is a force now being supplemented by troops from Belgium, Colombia, Greece, and Luxembourg. Fifty-three members of the United Nations are supporting this common effort to stop aggression. The Chinese Communists struck at all of these countries when they started to make war against the United Nations.

The United Nations troops are defending themselves vigorously, and will do so with increasing effectiveness as their forces regroup. At Lake Success the United Nations is now considering how best to halt this new aggression and bring to an end the fighting in Korea.

Meanwhile, two facts are clear.

First, the moral issue now is the same as it was in June. The aggression of the Chinese Communists is a direct assault upon the United Nations and upon the principles of international law and order which are its foundation. By their action the Chinese Communist leaders have proved themselves lawbreakers in the community of nations. If there is to be any hope for world peace the nations which truly want peace must stand together in opposing this new aggression, just as they did in opposing the original attack from North Korea.

Second, this aggression casts a more ominous shadow over the prospects for world peace. We see no issue between the Chinese Communists and the free nations, or between the Soviet Union and the free nations, which could not be honorably solved by peaceful means. We continue to stand ready in good faith to seek solutions in that way. But the Chinese Communist leaders, who are known to be in close relations with the Kremlin, have not hesitated to make a large-scale assault upon United Nations troops. The leaders of Communist imperialism could not help but know that this action involved grave risk of world war. Their present aggressive actions seem utterly inconsistent with any peaceful intention.

In the face of this situation, the United States and the other free nations have no choice but to increase their military strength very rapidly. As free men, dedicated to the peaceful advancement of human well-being, we have not made this choice gladly. But we have made it firmly and definitely, and we will not falter or turn back.

Prior to this new act of aggression by the Chinese Communists, a supplemental estimate of appropriations for our Armed Forces was being prepared. This supplemental estimate, which I am transmitting to the Congress today, provides for large additional appropriations for the current fiscal year.

When the Communists of North Korea brutally assaulted the Republic of Korea last June, the strength of our armed forces stood at approximately 1,500,000 men and women; today, 5 months later, the manpower strength of our Armed Forces has been increased by more than 50 percent, to more than 2,250,000 men and women; and our goal, until this most recent act of aggression, has been a strength of 2,800,000 by the end of the current fiscal year. Now we face the necessity of having to raise our sights, both in terms of manpower and in terms of production.

This prospect makes it essential that the funds I am now requesting be made available speedily in order to build up our military strength as rapidly as possible. About \$9,000,000,000 of these new funds will be used for major military

procurement, and to expand facilities for military production.

The appropriation request I am transmitting today is not a war budget. That would obviously require far more money.

However, the immediate appropriation of these funds will permit us to make the fastest possible progress in increasing our strength. This action will permit us to go ahead at once to step up rapidly the size of the Armed Forces and the rate of military training. It will permit us to go ahead at once to increase rapidly the rate of production of planes, tanks and other military equipment. At the same time, we can be going ahead with plans for such further expansion as may be necessary, and any additional funds required for that purpose can be requested when and as such plans are worked out.

These measures will put us in a position to move speedily into an increased state of mobilization if the situation grows worse. If the situation improves, we can level off the size of forces and the rate of production of military goods as may be appropriate. In any case, we must be prepared to endure a long period of tension.

I wish to emphasize again, as I have before, that the situation we are in requires from every one of us the utmost devotion and willingness to do his part. In this critical time, the national interest is paramount, and all partisan or selfish considerations must be subordinated.

The United States is today strong and free. Whatever may come, I know the people of this country will do everything in their power to increase that strength and protect our precious freedom.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 1, 1950.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATTERSON (at the request of Mr. MILLER of Nebraska) was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio (at the request of Mr. CLEVINGER) was given permission to extend his remarks.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 27 minutes p. m.) the House, under its previous order, adjourned until Monday, December 4, 1950, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

1760. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1951 in the amount of \$17,978,247,000 for the Atomic Energy

Commission, Tennessee Valley Authority, and Department of Defense, together with certain proposed provisions and increases in limitations pertaining to existing appropriations (H. Doc. No. 727), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. COLMER: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 872. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 9827, a bill to provide revenue by imposing a corporate excess-profits tax, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 3141). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DOUGHTON: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 9827. A bill to provide revenue by imposing a corporate excess-profits tax, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 3142). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DOUGHTON:

H. R. 9827. A bill to provide revenue by imposing a corporate excess-profits tax, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 9828. A bill to authorize relief of authorized certifying officers of terminated war agencies in liquidation by the Department of Labor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAGEN:

H. R. 9829. A bill to increase the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. R. 9830. A bill to amend and extend the provisions of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H. R. 9831. A bill to increase the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. POAGE:

H. R. 9832. A bill to remove marketing penalties on certain long-staple cotton; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RAMSAY:

H. R. 9833. A bill to increase the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. VINSON:

H. R. 9834. A bill to authorize the construction of a 60,000-ton aircraft carrier; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 9835. A bill to authorize the acceptance of conditional gifts to further the defense effort; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MITCHELL:

H. J. Res. 549. Joint resolution providing that a copy of the document entitled "Survival Under Atomic Attack" shall be furnished to every home in the United States; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BOLLING:

H. R. 9836. A bill to provide for the admission of Dr. Karl Schaefer to United States citizenship; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H. R. 9837. A bill to provide for the extension of design patent No. 133,870, issued September 22, 1942, to Mrs. Beulah Hill relating to a Bootlette; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 9838. A bill for the relief of Irene T. Mitchell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATTERSON:

H. R. 9839. A bill for the relief of Julio Henrique Da Silva; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1950

(Legislative day of Monday, November 27, 1950)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, by whom the meek are guided in judgment and light riseth up in darkness for the godly, grant us in all doubts and uncertainties the grace to ask what Thou wouldst have us to do, that the spirit of wisdom may save us from all false choices and that in Thy light we may see light and in Thy straight path may not stumble.

Bowing in this storied Chamber we are conscious that we are heirs of great traditions. We are conscious, too, of a listening world, hoping in its agony that the horror of global war may be averted. In this mad and sad day filled with the angry accents of hate, we humbly bow at the beginning of this fateful week with the deathless assurance that can turn even seeming tragedy to triumph: "The eternal God is our refuge and underneath are the everlasting arms." We ask it in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. LUCAS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, December 1, 1950, was dispensed with.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

On request of Mr. WHERRY, and by unanimous consent, Mr. TOBEY was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate until Thursday on official business of the Committee on Small Business.

On request of Mr. WHERRY, and by unanimous consent, Mr. CARLSON was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate Wednesday and Thursday to attend the annual meeting of the Council of State Governments, of which he is the chairman.

On request of Mr. LUCAS, and by unanimous consent, Mr. McCARRAN was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate for an indefinite period.

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. LUCAS, and by unanimous consent, the Committee on Foreign Relations was authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

SENATOR FROM CALIFORNIA

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I send to the desk a telegram from the Governor of California, the Honorable Earl Warren, and I ask that it be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The telegram will be read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

SACRAMENTO, CALIF., December 3, 1950.
SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE,
Capitol Building, Washington, D. C.:

This is to advise you that on December 1, 1950, I appointed RICHARD M. NIXON United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of United States Senator Sheridan Downey in the Eighty-first Congress. On that same date, I mailed Senator Nixon's commission to him at Washington, D. C.

EARL WARREN,
Governor.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, the Senator-elect is present in the Chamber, and I ask unanimous consent that he be permitted to take the oath of office.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from California? The Chair hears none. If the Senator-elect will come forward, the Chair will administer the oath of office to him.

Mr. NIXON, escorted by Mr. KNOWLAND, advanced to the desk, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to him by the Vice President.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. LUCAS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Hoey	Mundt
Anderson	Holland	Neely
Bricker	Hunt	Nixon
Butler	Ives	O'Connor
Byrd	Johnson, Tex.	Pepper
Cain	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson
Capehart	Kefauver	Russell
Carlson	Kerr	Saltonstall
Chapman	Kilgore	Schoeppel
Chavez	Knowland	Smith, Maine
Clements	Langer	Smith, N. C.
Connally	Leahy	Smith, N. J.
Cordon	Lehman	Stennis
Donnell	Long	Taft
Dworshak	Lucas	Taylor
Eastland	McCarthy	Thomas, Okla.
Eaton	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Frear	McFarland	Thye
Fulbright	McKellar	Tydings
George	McMahon	Watkins
Gillette	Magnuson	Wherry
Gurney	Malone	Wiley
Hayden	Maybank	Williams
Hendrickson	Millikin	Young
Hickenlooper	Morse	
Hill		

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, having been appointed a delegate from the Senate to

attend the meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in Australia.

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business as a representative of the United States to the fifth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, having been appointed as a delegate from the Senate to attend the meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in Australia.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] are absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNERT] is unavoidably detained.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is absent by leave of the Senate as a delegate of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business of the Committee on Small Business.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

RENEWAL OF PROGRAM OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FOR DISABLED VETERANS (H. DOC. NO. 728)

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has a communication from the President of the United States, which is really meant for the Senate. The clerk will read the communication.

The Chief Clerk read the communication, as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 4, 1950.
HON. ALBEN W. BARKLEY,
Vice President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: I wish to recommend action in the present session to renew the program of vocational rehabilitation for disabled veterans, which was in effect during and after World War II. Since the Armed Forces are